

Home Reading.

Harold, Singing.

Harold comes lingering down the stair,
My child-knight Harold, with boyish grace.
Under his close-cropped golden hair
Shines the mischievous rose of his face;
But the dancing eyes are dreamy now,
And the laughing mouth is wistful grown,
And the voice that is rarely grave or slow
Chants in a pitiful undertone:
"For men must work and women must weep,
Over and over, this alone."

Ha, laddie, what words are these for you?
Where did you catch the grim, sweet strain?
Such be for souls that have journeyed through
The gates of the city of toil and pain.
But you, on a pathway just begun,
Out with the birds in the meadow-grass,
Playing at hide-and-seek with the sun,
Why should you echo the meeting's pain?
"For men must work and women must weep,"
Unheeded, unheeded, the questions pass.

But Harold, I see in your shining eyes
The crystal light that the young souls bear
To the human world from the God-lit skies,
But lose in the tempest of grief and care,
Keep the light while you may, the little man,
For the threatening years press on apace;
Sport with the butterflies all you can—
Soon must you strive in a sterner race:
"For men must work and women must weep,"
And the shadows will deepen across the face.

The boy smiles out of the midst of the song:
"Why do you wonder that I have heard
What our neighbor goes singing the whole day long?"
The beautiful music! For never a bird—
Though the birds are not so sober, you know—
Twitttered an air that I loved so well;
And the words in my heart sound strange and low.
What is the rest of it? Can't you tell?
"For men must work and women must weep,"
Again he murmurs the tune of spell.

Ay, the build is true, and truth is sweet,
And better than heart of the happiest boy
Is the man's heart, knowing of life complete,
Of the struggle and sorrow that end in joy.
You're stirred by the music over the way?
Then answer it, Harold, glad and clear:
For the darkness brightens into the day,
And a prophet of hope is the voice you hear.
"For men must work and women must weep,"
And in all God draweth his children near.

—Marian L. Peltan.

Notes of Travel in the Southwest.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CITIZEN.)

GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

July 7, 1883.

I write on the bank of the Colorado River, seated on a boulder, from which I can stoop down and put my hand into the water. Our tent is in a dry cañon, about three hundred feet from the Grand Cañon. The river is higher than it was last night, and is therefore somewhat smoother, the water not being roughened and tossed about so much by the rocks below. We found that we could not go out into the current, as it was too powerful for a boat (unless manned by skillful hands, much more so for a swimmer). It must be very deep, and I think, from where I sit to the opposite side is, at least, five hundred feet.

The granite rock (syenite) rises from the water almost perpendicularly, two or three hundred feet; above that is the peculiar Arizona (or Colorado) formation, which is unlike any other (so far as I know) in the world. A little to the left, on the top of the granite, towering above the rest, is a pile of rocks which looks like an old castle upon a series of terraces. The sun shines upon the upper half, but its rays have not yet reached the base. On the right is a similar formation, and also further on the left; but whether along the river or away from it I cannot tell, as we can see scarcely a hundred feet of its course above or below the mouth of the dry cañon where we are staying.

This dry cañon must once have been a very one, for along its course, for many miles back from the river, are the same appearance as the sides of the Colorado itself. About a mile before reaching the river a little rill sprang out of the bed of what is a current in the rainy season; soon others appear until, when it reaches the river, it has become a little brook which murmurs along charmingly. At night we bathed in it, one by one; to accomplish this we dug out a hole with stones and gravel and made quite a respectable pond, large enough for a single bath.

If that brook were near the railroad, it would be worth tens of thousands of dollars. It was the pleasantest thing I have seen since I left home. I don't wonder that David longed for a drink of that spring well of water; his heroes were willing to risk their lives to get him one. This "dry and thirsty land in which no water is" does not tempt me to stay in it.

July 9.—The journey to the cañon was much more trying than we anticipated. The distance had not been correctly given us. It is as follows: fourteen miles from the railroad station to the camping ground where we spent Thursday night, and eleven miles further to the "Grand Cañon." We walked the whole distance, and did not feel the heat (130°) until we started to return. Two of the party went ahead with the burros carrying the luggage, the other two followed, accompanied by a boy and a mule, carrying the photographic apparatus.

The road was exceedingly rough and all the way up hill. Your correspondent being inclined to lag behind, his companion, more accustomed to travel in these regions, hastened forward to the camping ground and kindly returned with an unladen burro and a hearty welcome and the drink of water, our supply of the precious fluid being with the other division of the party.

After a much needed night's rest and a breakfast, two of us had an opportunity to ride on a passing buck-board to the railroad station. About four hours later than our arrival, the remainder of the party came in, as exhausted as we had been on the previous day.

To-morrow we all hope to be in "traveling trim" again, and mean to be more cautious in our future undertakings. We will rest here during the day. At midnight we leave for Flagstaff (by railroad), then for the Verde River Valley, then for home.

C. M. D.

The County Board of Assessors.

VALUATIONS ADVANCED NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS—THE COUNTY TAX RATE 38.

The County Board of Assessors at the Court House today fixed the tax rate for 1883 at 38 cents on the \$100 of valuation. In 1882 it was 35 and 1881 it was 34. The total valuation was fixed at \$114,074,000; last year it was \$109,434,000, an increase this year of \$4,640,000. The valuations of the city and township compare with last year as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Newark	\$88,407,000	\$94,267,000
Orange	4,073,000	4,272,000
Townships	20,594,000	21,095,000
	\$114,074,000	\$119,634,000

All the townships reported an increase except Livingston and Franklin. The latter fell behind \$53,000, owing to the Board having last year increased it \$46,000. At the meeting to-day Tax Commissioner Thomas Pearson, of this city, was chosen Chairman, and Robert B. Harris, of Montclair, Secretary. The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting last Spring were read and approved. On motion of Mr. Cowdry, of East Orange, the Chairman proceeded to call the wards and townships for valuations, and on motion of Tax Commissioner Pearson, the valuations of the townships were dropped. The following are the returns for Newark:

The valuations for Newark for 1883 are as follows:

Ward.	Real.	Personal.	Indebt.	Total.	Poll.
1	\$7,064,175	\$1,361,320	\$103,785	\$8,529,280	1,706
2	7,906,850	1,304,720	50,185	9,261,755	1,736
3	4,426,500	1,225,250	131,350	5,783,100	1,213
4	7,415,900	4,977,250	232,245	12,625,395	3,728
5	2,810,900	413,900	53,340	3,378,140	967
6	4,230,900	651,400	26,890	4,909,190	3,347
7	1,872,975	438,550	4,900	2,316,425	1,340
8	8,020,705	1,504,425	97,195	9,622,325	2,386
9	5,065,225	1,340,870	144,240	6,550,335	1,319
10	3,755,950	488,400	2,800	4,247,150	1,249
11	1,174,345	4,818,810	48,355	6,041,510	1,249
12	4,078,575	651,500	52,890	4,782,965	2,437
13	4,340,070	691,165	48,390	5,079,625	3,152
14	1,116,530	525,935	64,990	1,707,455	726
15	2,006,000	377,680	19,950	2,403,630	1,187
	\$70,889,440	\$16,146,335	\$1,037,470	\$88,073,245	26,333
Banks.	2,362,400	103,715	2,426,115		
	\$73,251,840	\$16,250,050	\$1,039,885	\$90,541,775	
1882.	67,357,000	17,889,230	1,063,190	\$86,309,420	23,900
In.	\$2,543,280	\$760,075	\$117,990	\$3,421,345	2,833
Banks last year.	\$2,479,465				
	\$2,543,280	\$760,075	\$117,990	\$3,421,345	2,833

The wards compared with last year as follows:

	1882.	1883.	Increase.
1	\$8,529,280	\$9,117,755	\$588,475
2	9,261,755	9,161,400	-\$100,355
3	5,783,100	5,544,025	-\$239,075
4	12,625,395	11,756,630	-\$868,765
5	3,378,140	3,172,600	-\$205,540
6	4,909,190	4,880,430	-\$28,760
7	2,316,425	2,300,400	-\$16,025
8	9,622,325	9,428,037	-\$194,288
9	6,550,335	7,801,555	\$1,251,220
10	4,247,150	3,819,405	-\$427,745
11	6,041,510	3,819,405	-\$2,222,105
12	4,782,965	5,339,535	\$556,570
13	5,079,625	5,147,275	\$67,650
14	1,707,455	3,077,735	\$1,370,280
15	2,403,630	2,272,775	-\$130,855
	\$81,820,630	\$85,988,805	\$4,168,175

The polls as compared with last year are:

	1882.	1883.	Increase.
Wards.			
1	1,706	1,736	30
2	1,736	1,213	-\$523
3	1,213	1,067	-\$146
4	3,728	3,152	-\$576
5	967	967	0
6	3,347	3,347	0
7	1,340	1,249	-\$91
8	2,386	2,386	0
9	1,319	1,319	0
10	1,249	1,249	0
11	1,249	1,249	0
12	2,437	2,437	0
13	3,152	3,152	0
14	726	726	0
15	1,187	1,187	0
Total	26,333	26,333	0

By dropping the hundreds the amount was fixed at \$88,407,000.

The valuations of Orange and the townships were returned as follows:

	Poll.	Real.	Per.	Indebt.	Total.
Orange—					
1st ward.	543	\$1,039,000	\$150,000	\$25,000	\$1,214,000
2d "	418	1,400,000	200,000	100,000	1,700,000
3d "	307	1,802,000	330,000	30,000	2,162,000
Bloomfield.	930	2,181,000	467,000	51,000	2,699,000
Franklin.	221	467,000	127,000	10,000	604,000
Belleville.	500	1,005,000	125,000	1,322,000	
Caldwell.	530	1,340,000	208,000	15,000	1,563,000
Livingston.	312	320,000	35,000	10,000	365,000
Clinton.	496	1,254,000	109,000	10,000	1,373,000
Millburn.	377	988,000	146,000	4,000	1,138,000
E. Orange.	1,394	4,182,000	911,000	73,000	5,166,000
W. Orange.	548	1,222,000	173,000	2,000	1,397,000
S. Orange.	605	1,786,000	202,000	6,000	2,004,000
Montclair.	736	2,077,245	193,750	2,250,000	

Francis Quin, of the Newark Board, moved that a reduction of three per cent be made upon the valuations of the Eighth Ward, which would aggregate a reduction upon said valuations of \$246,000.

Mr. Berry, also of the Newark Tax Board, said he would like to have a legal opinion upon Mr. Quin's proposition. The Board could advance, but, in his opinion, not reduce valuations.

Tax Commissioner Richards was in favor of the proposed reduction, as he thought much of the real estate of the Eighth Ward had been valued at too high a figure.

Mr. Cowdry, of East Orange, said he would like to hear an opinion as to the power of the Board, in the matter of making reductions, from Joseph L. Munn, who was present.

Mr. Munn said it would be manifestly improper for him to give an opinion to the Board at this time, as he was not its counsel, but he thought if the Secretary would read the Act of 1883, in regard to the powers of tax boards, there would be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion.

Chairman Pearson (Tax Commissioner Berry in the chair) then took the floor, and stated that at the beginning of the year the Tax Board had undertaken a revision of the valuations of the various wards, and the Eighth Ward fell to the lot of Mr. Quin, who maintained the figures that had previously been made for that ward.

Last week, however, a proposition to have some reduction made in that ward came up, and it had been thought best to have it brought before the County Board. He would not vote for the proposed reduction, provided the Board had the legal right to take such action.

Mr. Quin said he did not want to be understood as saying that the valuations in the Eighth Ward were too high, but that they were too high as compared with those of the Second Ward.

Secretary Harris then read extracts from the new law showing that the Board had no power to make reductions in the returns made, and Mr. Quin then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Berry called attention to the fact that while all the other townships had advanced in valuation, Livingston remained about the same as last year, and Franklin had fallen behind \$53,000.

The Franklin Assessor explained that this was due to the Board of last year having unjustly raised his valuations about \$66,000. He reported an actual increase of \$13,000 from his last year's valuation, although there had been \$5,000 decrease in bank stock.

On motion of R. B. Harris, the valuations as reported were accepted and approved, and the Board then adjourned for one hour, to give the Secretary time

to prepare an abstract, which, under the new law, each member of the Board is required to sign.

The Board was again called to order at 2 P. M., and the abstract, as signed and sworn to, was delivered to the County Collector.

Tax Commissioner Berry offered a series of resolutions providing for a committee of three to urge upon the Senator and members of Assembly from this county to advocate such amendments to the general tax law as will compel the assessment of personal property where located or protected, and setting forth that it is the sense of the Board that the general tax law should be simplified so as to make the same rules govern the assessment of real and personal property.

Mr. Berry made a few remarks in advocacy of his resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed as the committee under the first resolution, Tax Commissioner Berry, of Newark, Assessor Cowdry, of East Orange, and Assessor R. B. Harris, of Montclair.

Mr. Scheiman, of Orange, offered a resolution that the Assessors from the several wards and townships be directed to place in their respective duplicates for 1883 the sum of one dollar, in compliance with an act of the last Legislature.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scheiman the county rate was fixed at 38.

The City Tax Board will meet this afternoon to fix the city rate, which, it is understood, will be \$1.38, making a total of the whole rate of \$2.06, against \$2.44 last year, \$2.10 in 1881, \$2.09 in 1880, and \$2.06 in 1879.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Our Contemplated Water Supply.

To The Bloomfield Citizen:

Having investigated this subject for the past three weeks, I find we are to pay too much for the water, considering the benefits to be derived therefrom, to wit:

1st. When the town is supplied with 90 hydrants, as proposed, the expense of insurance premiums on 1,200 houses will be about \$1,000 per annum, whereas the whole 1,200 can be fully insured for about \$5,000. As the water will be available not so much to protect the building in which the fire originates, as to save adjoining property, therefore the pipes should be laid only in the centre where thickly populated, and as the wells are necessarily near the cesspools, they need the water much more than the outlying parts of the town. In addition to this, if only a house here and there is drawing from the pipes, the water is liable to stagnate in the dead ends.

2d. Any one who is now paying \$40 per annum for watering street will (after the hydrants are in) have to pay about \$35 to the man who does the sprinkling.

3d. The charge of \$20 from main to curb, and 50c per ft. thence to house, is monstrous; and I regret that such prices have been defended in report of the committee meeting furnished in your issue of July 14th, and such charges, with other items, should be corrected if a contract is to be made.

4th. As we have no sewers to carry off the waste, we can use but little additional water without overflowing our cesspools.

5th. The company charges much more than Newark to put supply from the main to the house; also, they impose unnecessary restriction upon the consumer, such as New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places know nothing about.

6th. The president of the Water Company at the last meeting of the Town Committee expressed doubts of the practicability of multiplying wells, and it is to me, very uncertain whether one or even two wells will supply twenty-two miles of pipe with fresh water.

7th. In East Orange, I connected a three-eighths inch pipe at the front wall and thence to kitchen sink for supplying the house, also stated to the company that the cesspools were already over flowing, and even then they put in a meter to measure the water.

8th. If the company would save the expense of meters and spend money to increase the supply, their customers would feel better satisfied.

Respectfully,
ROBERT PEELE.

[We do not know what facts have led Mr. Peele to the conclusion above expressed. The question of putting down only four miles of mains was disposed of by the citizens' meeting. Mr. Peele was present, and did not vote against the larger amount of pipe. We think his tenants would not thank him for his suggestion that pipes be laid "only in the centre of the town." There are only six dead ends in the whole line of pipe.]

The statement that the President of the Water Company expressed doubt as to the practicability of multiplying wells is incorrect.

Mr. Shepard stated that the company now have four wells, and that he did not think more would be needed. He added that it would be soon enough to settle that question when the present supply was shown to be insufficient.

We do not care to discuss the size of cesspools on property at East Orange owned by Mr. Peele, and if he has a private quarrel with the Water Company, as his communication seems to indicate, that may help to account for the views he has expressed here and elsewhere.—*EDS. CITIZEN.*

The Tax Rate for 1883.

To The Bloomfield Citizen:

The following is the amount of real and personal debts, and amount taxable of Bloomfield township for 1883:

	Real.	Per.	Debt.	Am't.	Taxable.
1883.	\$2,181,000	\$467,000	\$51,000	\$2,699,000	
1882.	2,171,655	464,589	47,540	2,683,784	

The rate per centum will be \$2.12 on \$100 valuation, made up of the following:

	20 cts.	on \$100.
Roads.	12	"
Poor.	12	"
Contingencies.	12	"
Cross walks.	8	"
Public grounds.	8	"
Gas.	16	"
Bloomfield Ave.	24	"
C. U. School—Public School.	50	"
County.	72	"
	\$2.12	

Last year the rate was \$2.07; poll tax, \$1.00.

Assessor.

In Germany 15,191 books and maps, including new editions, were issued in 1881, and 14,794 in 1882.

Scott's novels are being retranslated and republished in France, after an interval of about thirty years.

Literary Notes.

UNUSUAL READING it is our intention to publish, from time to time, reviews of new books and items of literary interest.

FOR FAMILY WORSHIP. Edited by Lyman Abbott, D.D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1883. Pp. x, 455. Price, \$1.50.

In every Christian family there should be some form of religious worship. It was one of the earliest and loveliest customs of the Church, and its great importance has always been felt. But to prevent this from degenerating into mere formalism has been a decided problem.

The present volume strikes us as one of the happiest attempts to solve this difficulty in a practical way. There are so many persons who are restrained by the desire to have variety and interest in family prayers, and who feel as if they could not give the talent or the time to such a preparation, that some form of service is much needed for their help.

This, Dr. Abbott has compiled. By its use a portion of Scripture and a prayer adapted to the occasion can be employed even in the most hurried household.

We incline to the belief that time is not lost which is spent in this way; that the business or the professional man is better equipped for his regular task, and that the household is started for the day's labors the better, by this means. It is quite probable, also, that some who read this review have often said that they would be glad to avail themselves of any good opportunity to improve or to inaugurate such a service in their own homes. These will thank us for a *résumé* of the contents of the book. And we will say in advance that we most cordially commend it to the examination and use of the families of this region—a region, let us add, where the Christian virtues have been thoroughly inculcated and where family worship has always flourished.

The first part of the work consists of "Scripture Readings." These, according to the statement of the author in his preface, are so arranged as to set forth the principal incidents in the lives of Moses, David, Daniel, our Lord, and the Apostle Paul. By such a method there is given an interesting summary of the Bible standard of lofty character. Children especially cannot fail to be interested in these stories. It is sufficient praise for us to say of these selections, that they will be as attractive to the younger members of a family as the very admirable "Child's Bible" of Cassell, Pether & Galpin has always proved.

Part second embraces "Family Prayers." Two sets of these are for responsive use, being